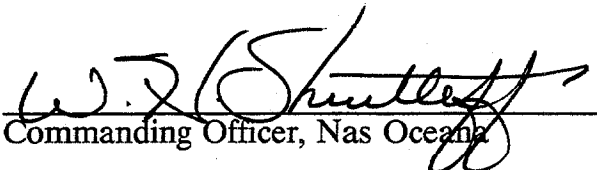


09.05-10/01/95-00275

**COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN
NAVAL AIR STATION, OCEANA
VIRGINIA BEACH, VIRGINIA**

**DECEMBER 1991
(REVISED OCTOBER 1995) ***


Commanding Officer, Nas Oceana

20 OCTOBER 95
Date

* Revisions Underlined Throughout

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Chapter 1

OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

INTRODUCTION

The Department of the Navy plans to conduct a community relations program to address community concerns regarding past hazardous waste disposal sites corrective-action measures to be implemented at the Oceana Naval Air Station (NAS Oceana). The Navy's intent is to promote two-way communication by presenting to the community factual and timely information and by encouraging feedback from the community, thereby promoting understanding between the base command and the community.

NAS Oceana has reached an agreement (known as a Consent Order) with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region III, under Section 3008(h) of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) to continue investigating potentially hazardous waste-disposal sites. Initial investigations on several sites had already begun under the Navy's Installation Restoration Program (IRP), in accordance with the Comprehensive, Environmental, Resource, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA).

CONTENT OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PLAN

This community relations plan (CRP) describes community concerns about the investigation and potential remediation of contaminated sites at NAS Oceana. It also outlines community relations activities to be conducted during investigations required by the 3008(h) Consent Order. These investigations will be referred to as the RCRA Facility Investigations or RFI.

Information in this CRP is based on community interviews conducted in June 1991. Interviews were held with enlisted personnel, civilians employed by NAS Oceana, residents of NAS Oceana housing, residents of neighborhoods surrounding NAS Oceana, the director of the City of Virginia Beach Office of Environmental Management, representatives of two local environmental groups, a local representative of the Virginia Department of Health, and a businessman who owns a mobile-home park near NAS Oceana. In all, interviews were conducted with 20 people. Each interview lasted approximately 30 to 45 minutes. A list of sample interview questions is in Appendix A.

This CRP has been prepared in accordance with all guidance in *Community Relations in Superfund: A Handbook* (EPA, 1988), *Region III RCRA Corrective Action Community Relations Guide* (EPA, 1990), and *Installation Restoration: Public Affairs Plan* (Department of the Navy, 1989). In addition, the oversight of all activities will be

handled by EPA and the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ). The DEQ has entered into an agreement with EPA known as the "Defense and State Memorandum of Agreement" (DSMOA). The agreement establishes cooperation between the state and the Department of Defense (DOD) in addressing hazardous waste issues at federal facilities in Virginia.

COMMUNITY INTEREST

In general, local community interest regarding environmental investigations at NAS Oceana can be described as low to moderate. However, interest in other activities at NAS Oceana is much higher, especially in activities that are perceived as affecting the local communities directly, such as aircraft noise and flight patterns. Interest can be expected to remain low to moderate as long as the known contamination areas do not pose a threat to public health or the environment. However, if contamination is found to be migrating off the site, a high level of community interest should be expected. Also of note is that residents of the Tidewater area (the name of the region) are aware of environmental issues, particularly because of the community's location at the mouth of Chesapeake Bay.

GOALS OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

The purpose of the community relations program is to create an environment for public understanding. The primary goals of the community relations program are (1) to promote and encourage citizen participation; (2) to establish two-way communication between the Navy and concerned citizens, including local residents on and off the base, environmental groups, and state and local officials; and (3) to keep the public informed of actions taken in response to major findings and of opportunities for commenting on decisions.

The specific objectives of the program are:

- Furnish accurate, timely, and easily understandable information to affected and interested parties.
- Establish an effective mechanism for incorporating public comments and for considering public concerns in the decision-making process.
- Establish a means of monitoring public concerns and information needs throughout the study.
- Identify additional groups and individuals who may become interested in the site as work progresses.

- Modify the program as necessary to meet the changing needs of the local community.

IMPLEMENTATION OF CRP

This CRP will be implemented by NAS Oceana. An overview of the roles and responsibilities of each organization is presented in Chapter 6.

Chapter 2

FACILITY DESCRIPTION

LOCATION

NAS Oceana is a 6,000-acre facility located in Virginia Beach, Virginia, a resort city adjacent to the Atlantic Ocean in southeastern Virginia, approximately 100 miles southeast of Richmond (Figure 2-1). Virginia Beach is in the region known locally as the "Hampton Roads area," consisting of the land areas surrounding the mouths of Chesapeake Bay and the James River.

NAS OCEANA: HISTORY AND MISSION

On November 25, 1940, the U.S. government purchased 328 acres of remote, swampy land for constructing a small auxiliary airfield to accommodate 32 officers and 172 enlisted personnel. Asphalt runways 2,500-feet long were constructed in 1940-41. In 1943, at the height of World War II, the U.S. Congress approved plans to expand the station to accommodate up to 160 officers and 800 enlisted personnel. By 1952, this naval auxiliary air station had become too large to function as a subordinate to other stations in the area. Therefore, on April 1, 1952, the facility was designated a naval air station. In 1953, NAS Oceana became an all-weather air station; by 1957, it was officially designated a master jet base.

Over the years, NAS Oceana has grown to more than 16 times its original size. The base now encompasses 5,916 acres of land and supports a community of more than 10,200 Navy personnel and some 11,500 dependents. The annual payroll exceeds \$286 million.

The primary mission of NAS Oceana is to provide the supply, material, maintenance, personnel, and training facilities required to ensure that the F-14 and F-18 fighter squadrons and the A-6 Intruder medium attack squadrons based at NAS Oceana achieve the level of readiness necessary for deploying on U.S. Atlantic Fleet aircraft carriers as fully combat-capable fighter and attack squadrons. In addition, the station supports a search-and-rescue unit that flies the SH-3 Sea King helicopter and performs rescue services for military and civilian communities. Three squadrons for training aircrews and maintenance personnel also are permanently stationed at the base.

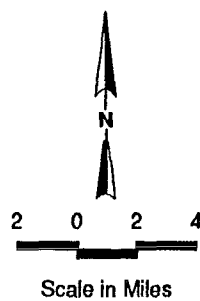
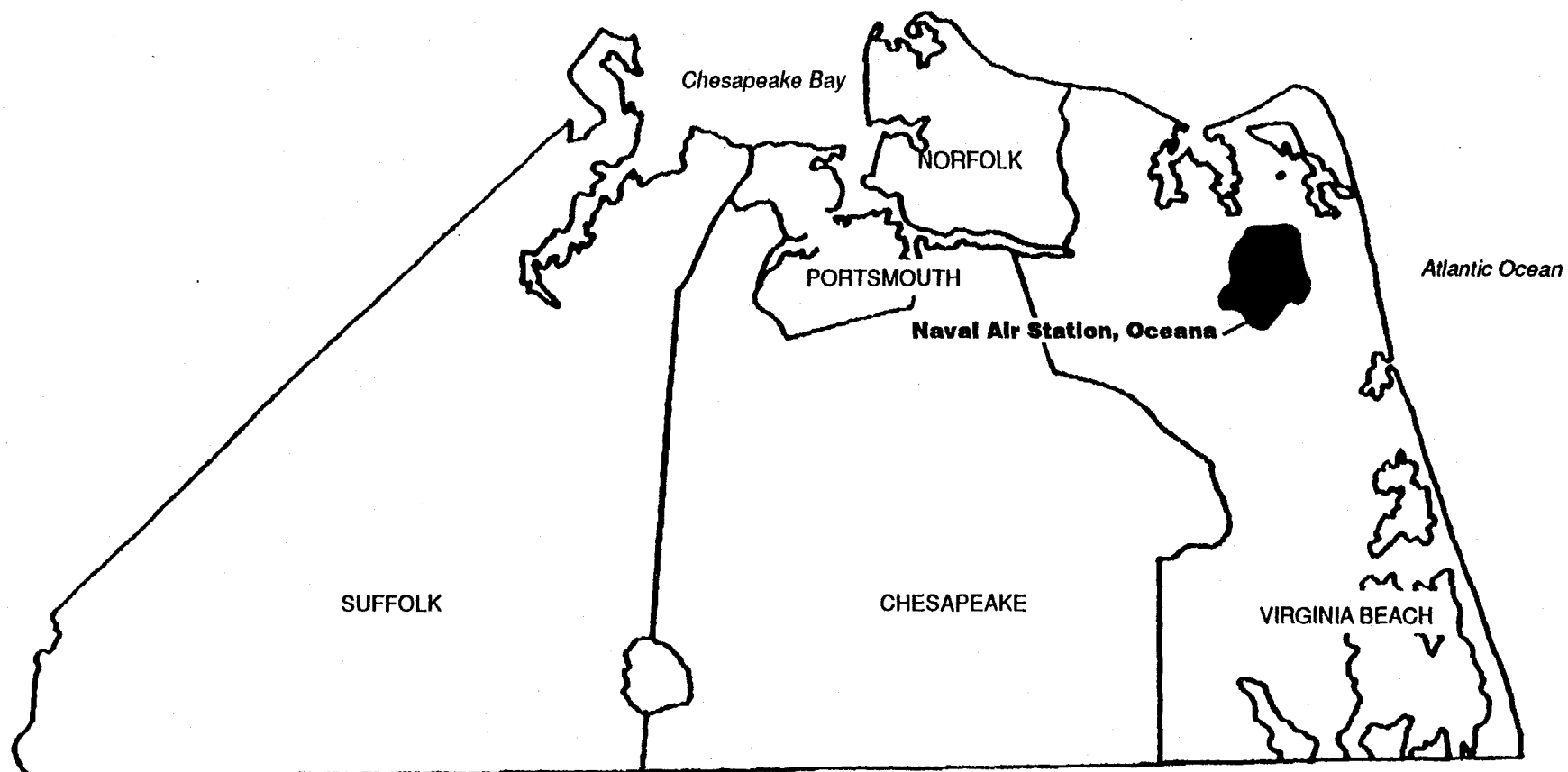


Figure 2-1
LOCATION OF THE
NAVAL AIR STATION, OCEANA

ENVIRONMENTAL INVESTIGATIONS AT NAS OCEANA

Environmental investigations at NAS Oceana were initiated under the Navy's IRP, which was designed to identify and correct problems of environmental contamination caused by operations at naval facilities across the United States. The first stage of the investigation at NAS Oceana was the completion of an initial assessment study (IAS) in 1984 in which 16 sites were evaluated. The IAS report recommended that field investigations be conducted at 5 of the 16 sites to determine whether hazardous constituents were being released to the environment. Additional studies were completed in 1986 and 1988 to determine areas of potential concern.

RCRA corrective action began at NAS Oceana in June 1988, when EPA consultants conducted a RCRA facility assessment (RFA) of the base. Through negotiation of a 3008(h) consent order, EPA and the Navy have concluded that 19 SWMUs identified at the facility have known or potential environmental releases and require further investigation. Reasons for not addressing additional SWMUs identified in the RFA are detailed in the RFI work plan, which is available for public review at the Virginia Beach Central Library. Because of their proximity to one another, some of the SWMUs have been combined, resulting in a total of 17 sites to be investigated further (Figure 2-3).

The Consent Order (CO) which became effective in May 1991 required NAS Oceana to perform a RCRA facility investigation (RFI) and a corrective-measures study (CMS) so that contaminant releases can be identified and characterized and appropriate corrective measures for mitigating the releases at the facility can be selected. Figure 2-2 depicts the corrective-action process.

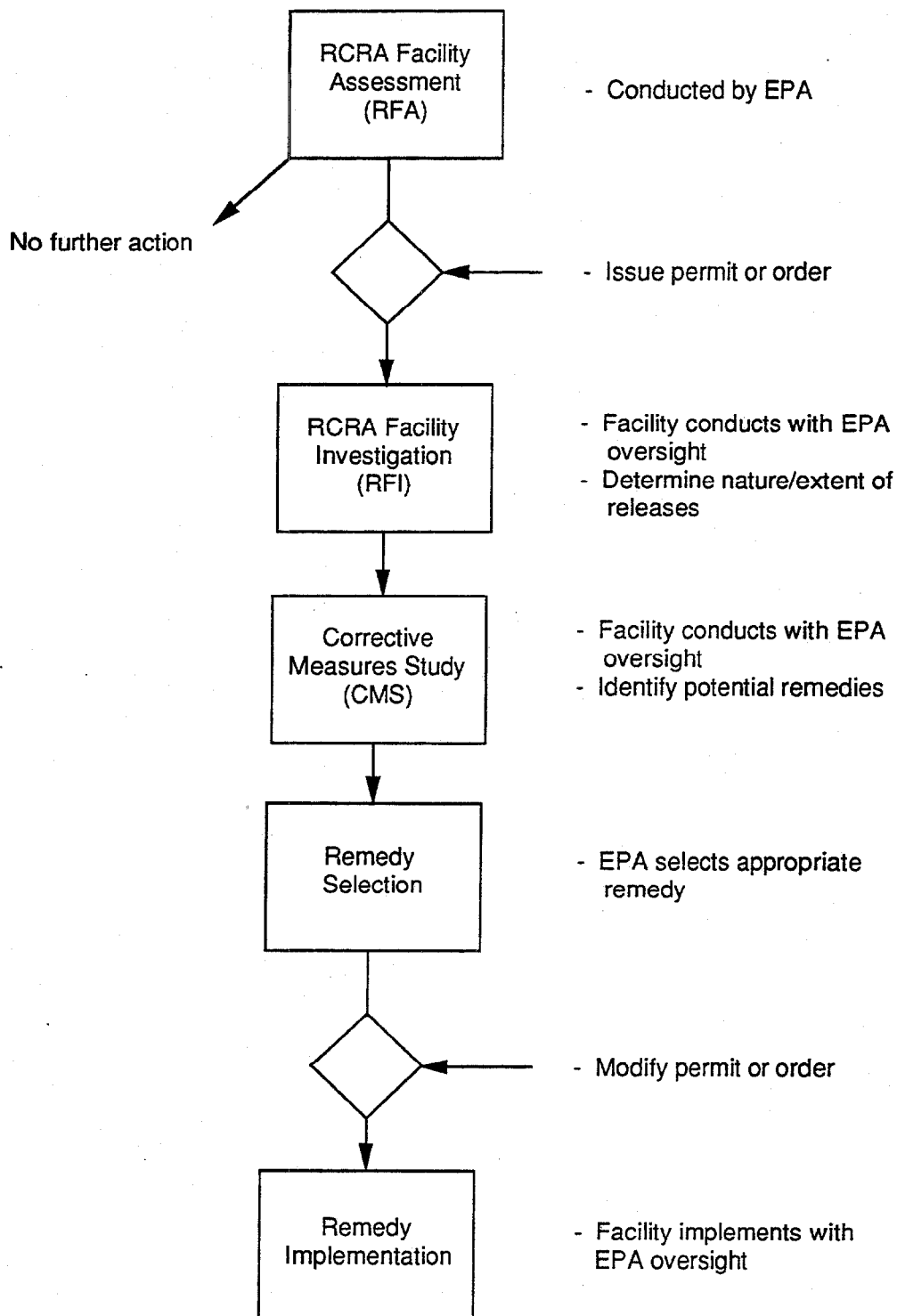
SITES TO BE INVESTIGATED

The 17 sites to be investigated include oil-disposal areas and landfills, line shacks along flight-maintenance lines, underground storage tanks, and chemical-storage areas. These sites are areas where past storage or disposal practices, which were regulated far less stringently than they are today, resulted in releases of contaminants to the environment. Each site is described in Appendix B.

POTENTIAL HEALTH THREAT

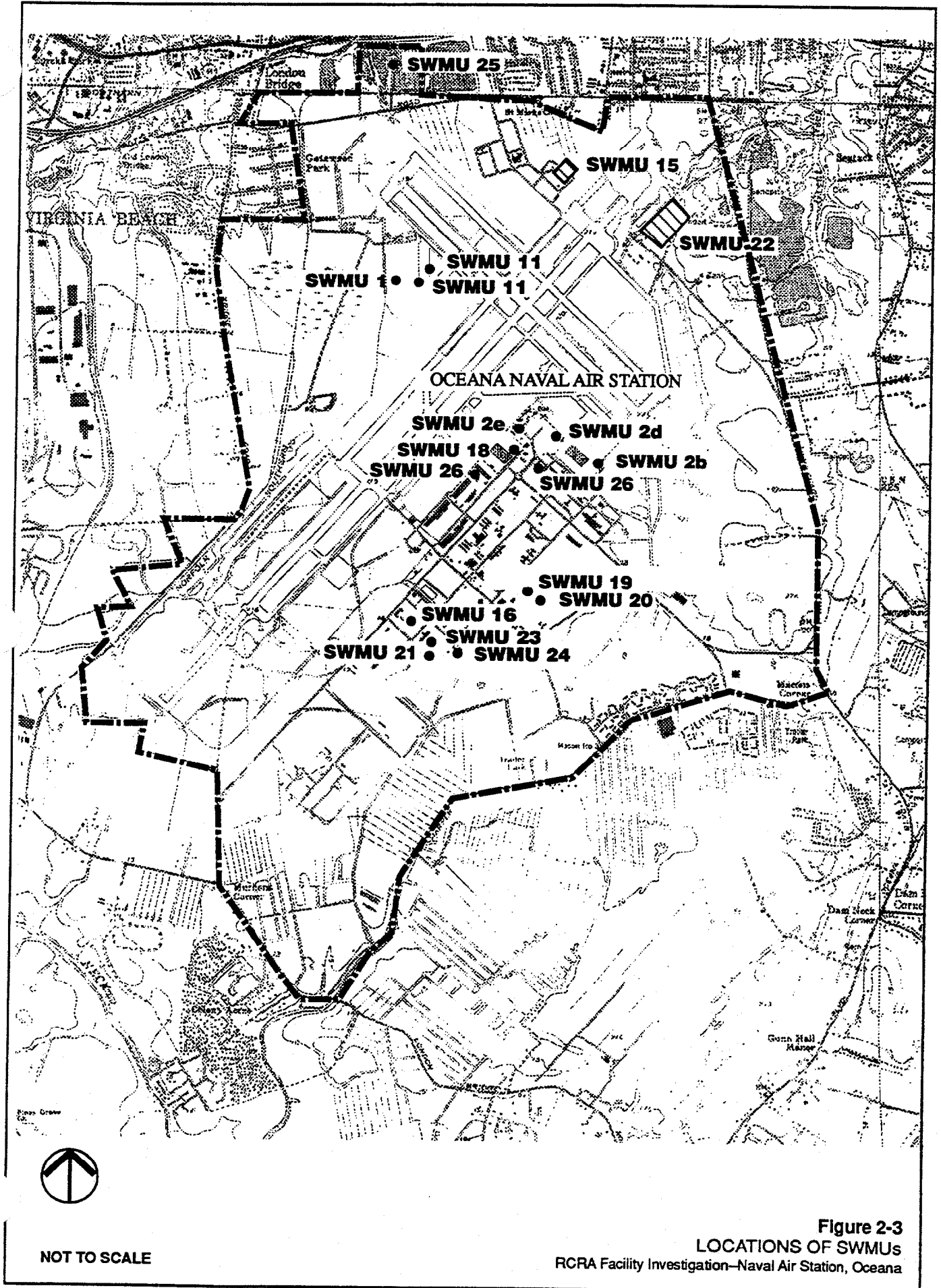
To date, all of the sites proposed for the RFI have undergone extensive environmental sampling. On the basis of the results of these investigations and visual site inspections (VSIs) of all the sites, the belief is that no contamination has migrated off the base.

CORRECTIVE ACTION PROCESS *



* Interim measures can be required at any point in the process

Figure 2-2
Corrective Action Process



No threat to public health has been identified. If future investigations indicate that a site may pose a threat to public health, the people who potentially may be affected and all appropriate authorities will be notified immediately.

Chapter 3

LOCAL COMMUNITY

Virginia Beach reached its present configuration in 1963. The city has grown rapidly as a military community and a summer resort, attracting thousands of summer tourists to its 6 miles of sandy beaches along Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. Virginia Beach has a year-round population of over 300,000.

Virginia Beach once could be considered a "bedroom community" of people commuting to Norfolk. As the city has grown, it has become a center of economic activity, and many of those who live in Virginia Beach also work there. NAS Oceana, in conjunction with the other military bases in the Hampton Roads area, furnishes strong economic support to the community in the form of tax dollars and jobs, making the military the largest industry in Virginia Beach. NAS Oceana's annual payroll exceeded \$286 million in 1990.

Virginia Beach operates under a mayor and city council form of government. The city council has 11 members.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NAS OCEANA AND VIRGINIA BEACH COMMUNITY

The relationship between the NAS and the community can be described as neighborly. Residents recognize NAS Oceana as an important and necessary part of the Virginia Beach community. Many of those interviewed stated that NAS Oceana works well with the community and tends to be more open with the community than are other military installations in the Tidewater area.

At the time of the interviews, the attitude of the public toward NAS Oceana and the military in general was at an all-time high due to recent events in the Persian Gulf. More recently, the local community rallied behind NAS Oceana during the 1993 - 1995 BRAC proceedings and with NAS Oceana successfully defended continued station operations. However, despite this support of NAS Oceana, community members still have some of the same concerns voiced during the 1990 interviews.

NOISE

The primary community concern is jet noise. Residents realize that jet noise is unavoidable, and many neighbors even have learned to identify the patterns of noise associated with various flight activities. However, many people also seem to think that there is excessive noise at certain times, such as at night, that could be prevented with more-careful planning by the base. Many interviewed residents stated that although jet

noise is expected, some of it could be reduced if the base were more sensitive to the concerns of the community in this matter.

JET FUEL

Neighbors of NAS Oceana are also concerned about the possibility that jet fuel is being released from the planes on a regular basis. Although no one in the community seems to know for certain if or how often jet fuel is released, people have noticed the odor of fuel underneath flight patterns and believe that fuel/exhaust residues are present on property kept outdoors.

CONTAMINATION

When asked whether they are aware that NAS Oceana might have some areas of contamination that need to be addressed, nearly all of those interviewed said that they were not aware of it. Most also said that if they had stopped to think about it, they certainly would have assumed that NAS Oceana, like other military installations around the country, has some areas of contamination. The news that NAS Oceana might have some contaminated areas did not surprise anyone interviewed. Those interviewed did not seem extremely concerned about contamination sites on the base as long as contaminants did not reach the groundwater or surface streams that might transport the contamination off the base. Most of the respondents were interested but were not significantly concerned.

OTHER KEY COMMUNITY CONCERNS

Other community concerns that are not directly related to NAS Oceana tend to be associated with the growth and development of Virginia Beach and the additional problems brought on by growth, such as water supply.

Growth is a significant concern. The city has grown rapidly over the last 20 years. Open space still exists in and around the city, but it is vanishing rapidly. Most of the open space is on farms south of the city, and the land is being considered for development. The residents of Virginia Beach seem to realize that growth is necessary to the economic well-being of the city, but they also seem to be concerned with maintaining open space and controlling the rate of development.

Associated with rapid growth has been the issue of water supply. Virginia Beach will soon outgrow its existing water-supply capacity. Plans are well underway for constructing a pipeline that would carry water from the western part of the state, but the project is being challenged by North Carolina. Water supply therefore has been a significant issue in local politics and the media.

Chapter 4 HIGHLIGHTS OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS PROGRAM

TARGET GROUPS

The Virginia Beach community can be divided into target groups for keeping people informed about, and involved in, remedial activities at NAS Oceana. Keeping the leaders of these target groups apprised of activities enables interested members of the community to receive information without difficulty. Five target groups have been identified:

- Local officials
- Civic associations
- NAS Oceana residents and employees
- The media
- Environmental organizations

HIGHLIGHTS

On the basis of key community concerns identified during the community relations interviews, the community relations program for NAS Oceana has taken the following approaches.

ENLIST SUPPORT OF LOCAL OFFICIALS

Local officials are visible members of the community and are often the first point of contact for anyone who has questions and concerns about developments in the community. Giving local officials timely and complete information will enable them to communicate with concerned community members. A cooperative effort between NAS Oceana and the officials of Virginia Beach will encourage a two-way flow of information and will help prevent surprises for both the city and the Navy. Numerous city and state officials are included in the mailing list in Appendix C.

INVOLVE LOCAL CIVIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Leaders of local environmental and civic organizations, particularly of residents' organizations surrounding NAS Oceana, should be kept informed of activities so that they can inform their constituents.

The Tidewater area has a strong environmental network, focused primarily on issues involving Chesapeake Bay. Members of local environmental organizations get together informally every month and exchange information at the Environmental Green

Breakfast of Hampton Roads (EGBHR). Involving the leaders of several environmental organizations in community relations activities not only enables them to keep the members of their respective organizations informed but also enables them to exchange information among themselves.

In addition, many of the residential areas surrounding NAS Oceana have established civic organizations. Many of the groups belong to the Virginia Beach Council of Civic Organizations (VBCCO), a coalition of neighborhood groups. Keeping the leaders of these civic organizations informed enables them to apprise members of their groups of site activities. The NAS Oceana Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) and mailing list include a number of civic leagues and environmental groups, including the VBCCO and EGBHR. NAS Oceana has also offered to do a presentation on the station RCRA Corrective Action program for these two "umbrella" groups.

INFORM BASE PERSONNEL AND RESIDENTS

People living and working at NAS Oceana are also involved in various activities in the community and frequently come in contact with people who have no direct ties to the base. Therefore, base personnel and residents need to be kept informed of site activities and results so that they can discuss these issues accurately with others who may be interested. Rumors tend to start when people are uninformed or are only partially informed and are left to draw their own conclusions. Keeping the NAS community informed about site activities is vital to the goal of minimizing rumors. Newsletters discussing workplans, investigative findings, and corrective measures alternatives are distributed to all NAS Oceana departments and tenants. In addition, articles on program activities are placed in the station newspaper, the Jet Observer.

ESTABLISH SENSE OF COOPERATION WITH THE MEDIA

Several reporters in the Tidewater area specialize in environmental issues. In addition, the Virginia Beach newspapers, the Virginia Pilot and the Beacon, tend to run articles about NAS Oceana whenever possible. Therefore, NAS Oceana has an excellent opportunity to work cooperatively with the press and to give them timely, accurate information about site activities. There should be little need for investigative journalism because the intent of community relations activities under RCRA corrective measures is to keep the public as informed and involved as they would like to be. The Virginia Pilot runs advertisements of all RAB meetings. Press releases on program activities are also released from time to time.

LET THE COMMUNITY SET THE PACE

Local communities often do not react to issues in ways that can be predicted. What is important is tailoring the level of community relations activities to the specific needs of the community. This CRP is designed to do that, but information needs and interest

levels may change during the course of the investigation. Therefore, this CRP will be reviewed and revised as issues change.

Chapter 5

RESTORATION ADVISORY BOARD

PURPOSE AND FORMATION

In accordance with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Department of Defense (DOD) guidance, NAS Oceana converted its Installation Restoration Program Technical Review Committee (TRC) into a RAB in 1994. The intent was to increase the opportunity for the local community to participate in the remediation process by bringing together community members who reflected the diverse interests within the local area. The RAB is a the forum for these members and NAS Oceana to share information, concerns and ideas. RAB meetings (unless administrative/organizational) are advertised in the local newspaper and open to the public. RAB members also help disseminate information to the general public by discussing meetings and distributing material with any groups and organizations they represent.

The process started when NAS Oceana participated with Commander, Naval Base Norfolk; the Atlantic Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command; and other area naval activities in introducing the Tidewater community to the RAB concept in a public meeting held in May 1994. From this meeting, and through letters to local civic organizations and individuals previously interviewed during the development of the station CRP, applications for RAB membership were received and reviewed by the existing TRC. With the approval of the Commanding Officer of NAS Oceana, the RAB was formed in September 1994 with the first organizational meeting held in November of that year.

ORGANIZATION

Composition of the NAS Oceana RAB is a diverse group reflecting various interests of the local community. RAB members and the interests they represent are listed in Appendix D. The Board is co-chaired by a Navy and community representative. The RAB is not a decision making body but an important communication channel between the local community and NAS Oceana. Members hold equal status and all comments, concerns and ideas are discussed and considered. The initial membership term is two years with subsequent terms of one year after reapplication and approval by the Board.

MEETINGS

Meetings are held when there is significant information to share and discuss. This usually occurs prior to field activities, after the completion of field activities, and after corrective measures studies. Minutes of the meetings are distributed to all people on

the mailing list. The first NAS Oceana RAB meeting open to the public was held on January 12, 1995. Subsequent meetings were held in March and July 1995, with a meeting planned in the November-December 1995 time frame.

To date, RAB meetings have provided a productive information exchange forum primarily for Board members. Few members of the general public have attended the meetings reflecting the general low level of interest in the local community.

Chapter 6

SPECIFIC COMMUNITY RELATIONS ACTIVITIES

Community relations activities are proposed during the RCRA corrective-action process. All activities required under RCRA corrective measures will be implemented by NAS Oceana. Table 6-1 outlines the roles and responsibilities of each party in implementing these community relations activities.

Because there are 17 sites to be investigated, technical activities will be phased. Therefore, each technical milestone will not occur simultaneously for every site. However, many sites can be expected to be in approximately the same stage of activity. Because of this phased approach, some of the following community relations activities may have to be duplicated for sites in different phases. For instance, one fact sheet describing the proposed corrective measures for all 17 sites may not be sufficient because progress at the sites will not reach this technical milestone at the same time.

The following activities are proposed for the NAS Oceana CRP. The timing between community relations activities and technical activities is shown in Table 6-2.

DURING RFI

- Prepare a CRP.

This document fulfills all the requirements for a CRP under RCRA corrective action. It includes a mailing list, which will be updated according to comments received and attendance at public meetings.

- Establish and maintain a public-information repository.

An information repository has already been established at the Central Library in Virginia Beach. The results of the community relations interviews suggest that this is an appropriate location. The library's address and hours of operation are listed in Appendix E.

- Prepare and distribute fact sheets/newsletters on various workplans and activities.

Fact sheets/newsletters are being developed as appropriate (i.e., when there is significant information to share and prior to a RAB meeting) and distributed to those on the mailing list. Copies of past issues are included in Appendix F.

Table 6-1
OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Page 1 of 2

Basic Community Relations Activities	Facility Role	EPA Role
Community Relations Plan (CRP)	Draft CRP and supporting information. Submit with RCRA facility investigation (RFI) work plan. Incorporate EPA's comments.	Review and comment on draft CRP and supporting information. Determine when CRP is final.
Information Repository (IR)	Research possible locations. Draft notice of IR location(s). Select IR location(s). Research information for public notice. Select newspaper in which notice will appear. Publish notice in local newspaper.	Review and comment on draft notice. Determine when public notice is final.
<u>Fact Sheets/Newsletters on Various Work Plans, Investigative Findings and Corrective Measures</u>	Draft fact sheets/newsletters. Distribute to mailing list.	<u>Optional</u> review and comment on draft fact sheet.
<u>Hold RAB Meetings, Advertised and Open to the Public</u>	Research meeting locations. Select location and date. Make logistical arrangements. Invite Speakers. Hold meeting. Prepare meeting summary.	<u>Participate in RAB meetings.</u>
Public Notice of Proposed <u>Final</u> Corrective-Action Measure	Draft public notice. Select newspaper in which notice will appear. Publish notice in local newspaper. Incorporate EPA's comments. Distribute to mailing list.	Review and comment on draft notice. Determine when notice is final. Determine when fact sheet is final.
Public-Comment Period	None	Determine dates for 30-day comment period. Receive and review comments.
Responsiveness Summary (RS)	Submit transcript of public meeting to EPA.	Draft RS. Finalize RS.

Table 6-1
OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY RELATIONS ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Page 2 of 2

Basic Community Relations Activities	Facility Role	EPA Role
Opportunity for Public Meeting	Determine if meeting will be held. Determine meeting date and location. Make logistical arrangements. Invite Speakers. Hold meeting. Hire court reporter. Publicize meeting if necessary.	Provide information on equipment needs, agenda items, etc.
Public Notice of <u>Final</u> Corrective Measure	None Incorporate EPA's comments. Distribute to mailing list.	Write public notice. Publish notice in local newspaper. Determine when fact sheet is final.
Bimonthly Progress Reports	Submit progress reports every 2 weeks.	Review reports.

- Hold RAB meetings that are advertised in the local newspaper and open to the public.

RAB meetings are held when there is significant information to share with the public. Potential locations for holding the meetings are listed in Appendix G.

DURING CORRECTIVE-MEASURES STUDY

- Publish a public notice announcing the proposed final corrective-measure alternatives.

A public notice will be published in the *Virginia Pilot* announcing what alternatives are being considered for corrective measures and which alternative (or alternatives) has been proposed. The public notice will be published as a display advertisement in the front or local news section of the paper rather than in the "public notices" section, where fewer people might read it.

- Prepare and distribute a fact sheet describing the proposed final corrective-measure alternatives.

A fact sheet describing the corrective-measure alternatives and the proposed alternative(s) will be prepared and distributed to the mailing list.

- Hold a public-comment period.

A 30-day public-comment period will be held to solicit comments on the proposed final corrective measure. Comments will be accepted for inclusion in the public record and will be considered during the formal decision-making process.

- Provide an opportunity for a public meeting.

According to the level of community interest, NAS Oceana and the Navy will determine whether to hold a public meeting to discuss the final corrective-measure alternatives. This may be in conjunction with a RAB meeting.

- Respond to public comments.

NAS Oceana and the Navy will prepare a response-to-comments document. The document will summarize all public comments received

and will present responses to the comments. The response-to-comments document becomes part of the official administrative record and will be placed in the information repository.

- Publish a public notice on the selected final corrective-measure alternative.

A public notice announcing selection of the final corrective-measure alternative will be placed as a display advertisement in a local newspaper.

DURING IMPLEMENTATION OF CORRECTIVE MEASURES

- Prepare a fact sheet describing the design of the corrective-action measures.

A fact sheet describing the design of the final corrective measures will be prepared and distributed to the mailing list.

ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES

The additional activities suggested in the original CRP are being implemented to various degrees in accordance with the current level of community interest. These are establishment of a second information repository at the NAS Oceana library, publishing articles in the Jet Observer, issuing press releases to the local media, offering to make presentations to civic and environmental organizations, and publishing the name and telephone number of an NAS Oceana contact person.

CONTINGENCY ACTIVITIES

If community interest changes or if the site investigation reveals issues of community concern, such as contamination migrating off the base, additional community relations activities may be necessary. Three activities suggested for implementation in response to heightened interest or immediate issues of concern are as follows.

SPONSOR AVAILABILITY SESSIONS

Availability sessions are informal meetings in a public location where people can talk to facility and EPA contact people on a one-to-one basis. Such sessions enable citizens to ask questions and express their concerns directly to the facility's and EPA's technical staff.

APPEAR ON LOCAL CABLE TELEVISION

Local cable television stations and programs can be used for appearances and interviews of EPA and facility staff. Channel 11 specializes in furnishing military information to the local community and would be most appropriate to use for NAS Oceana. Appendix H lists other radio and television stations in the region.

REVISE CRP IF NECESSARY

If community interest changes or if other community relations activities are deemed necessary, this CRP will be updated to reflect the changes. Updating the CRP may require conducting additional community relations interviews.

APPENDICES

Appendix A
SAMPLE INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

Appendix A

SAMPLE INTERVIEW QUESTIONS

1. How sensitive would you say the public in the Tidewater area is to environmental issues?
2. How would you characterize the public's attitude toward NAS Oceana?
3. Do you think that the public has confidence in the ability of the Navy and consultants it may hire to conduct an environmental investigation properly?
4. Do you know of anyone who might think that his or her health has been affected by operations at the naval air station?
5. Do you think that media coverage in the Tidewater area is accurate and addresses what people want to know?
6. Were you aware that NAS Oceana might have areas that require an environmental investigation and subsequent remediation?
7. Have you had any problems on your property, or do you know of anyone who has had problems on his or her property, that could be caused by the naval air station?
8. Have you had contact with government officials or environmental groups concerning NAS Oceana?
9. Are you generally aware of the history of base operations?
10. What are your current concerns regarding NAS Oceana?
11. Have you participated in activities at NAS Oceana?
12. How can the Navy best provide you with information regarding environmental investigations at NAS Oceana?
13. What kinds of information would you like and how frequently?
14. Can you suggest possible locations for an information repository?

15. Can you suggest possible locations for public meetings?
16. Can you suggest the names of other individuals or of groups that should be contacted for additional information?

Appendix B

SITE DESCRIPTIONS

Appendix B SITE DESCRIPTIONS

SWMU 1: WEST WOODS OIL-DISPOSAL PIT

The West Woods oil-disposal pit was an open pit in which an estimated 100,000 gallons of waste oil, fuel, aircraft-maintenance chemicals, and other liquid wastes were disposed of from the mid-1950s to the late 1960s. In the late 1960s, after flooding caused the pit to overflow and washed its contents toward properties off the base, disposal was stopped and the pit was filled with soil.

SWMU 2b: LINE SHACK OIL-DISPOSAL AREA (BUILDING 131)

This site, near Line Shack 130 and Line Shack 131, includes aircraft-maintenance areas. The line shacks were constructed in 1963. The belief is that unknown amounts of waste oil and aircraft-maintenance chemicals were dumped onto the ground adjacent to these line shacks until the early 1980s.

SWMU 2c: LINE SHACK OIL-DISPOSAL AREA (BUILDING 400)

This site consists of the area adjacent to Line Shack 400, bounded by buildings 301, 401, and 404. The principal activities at the site have involved aircraft maintenance and cleaning. The belief is that various maintenance and cleaning chemicals were dumped onto uncovered ground surface from 1963, when Line Shack 400 was constructed, until the early 1980s, when the surface immediately around the building was covered with concrete.

SWMU 2d: LINE SHACK OIL-DISPOSAL AREA (BUILDING 125)

This disposal area is in the immediate vicinity of Line Shack 125, south of Hangar 111. The IAS reported that soil excavated near Line Shack 125 in the early 1980s was saturated with oily substances down to a depth of approximately 6 feet. Like the other line shacks at NAS Oceana, Line Shack 125 was constructed in 1963 and has been a location for aircraft cleaning and maintenance and for equipment and material storage. The belief is that in the past, waste chemicals used for aircraft cleaning and maintenance were dumped onto the ground.

SWMU 2e: LINE SHACK OIL-DISPOSAL AREA (BUILDING 23) AND HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE AREA (BUILDING 23)

These two areas have been combined because of their proximity to each other. The site is composed principally of the area behind Line Shack 109 and Hangar 23. Like the other line shacks at NAS Oceana, Line Shack 109 was constructed in 1963 and has been a location for aircraft cleaning and maintenance and for equipment and material storage. The belief is that in the past, waste chemicals were dumped onto the ground in the vicinity of the line shack. In addition, this site includes an area for short-term storage of hazardous waste outside Building 23, where a maximum of 5 to 10 drum of waste can be stored on pallets. This storage area is being used, and like other hazardous waste storage areas at NAS Oceana, drums stored in this area may contain some or all of the following items: doubled-bagged empty oil and paint cans, double-bagged oily rags, oil, paint thinner, paint remover, jet fuel, solvents, asbestos, hydraulic fluid, Freon, neutralized battery acid, and coolant oil.

SWMU 11: FIRE-FIGHTING TRAINING AREA

This site consists of the old and new fire-fighting training areas, or rings, located on the west side of the base and their immediate surroundings. The old training ring was constructed in the early 1960s. Until the mid-1970s, fire fighters trained by extinguishing each year 7,500 gallons of jet fuel mixed with various liquid hazardous wastes, such as paints, thinners, naphtha, and trichlorotrifluoroethane. In the mid-1970s, an earthen berm was constructed, and the volume of burned liquid wastes increased to approximately 50,000 gallons annually. Recently, this practice was stopped. The new fire pit has been constructed adjacent to the old one, and jet fuel containing hazardous additives is burned to train personnel in fire-fighting techniques.

SWMU 15: ABANDONED TANK FARM

This site is located approximately 800 feet north of runway 23R and 300 yards east of the old chief petty officer (CPO) club at North Station. It is the former location of two concrete 50,000-gallon tanks (G5 and G6) and one 500,000-gallon tank (G9) that were used to store aviation gas. In addition, smaller aboveground tanks that were used to store kerosene and lubrication oil were also located at the site. All of these tanks were removed in the mid-1980s. Before removal, Tank G5 was used to store waste oil and fuel, which may have included naphtha, and chlorinated and aromatic hydrocarbons, such as dichlorodifluoromethane, toluene, benzene, and their derivatives.

At least two buried pipelines that were used for draining waste fluid from the tanks may still exist. A 1984 report noted that small amounts of fuel, now degraded, had leaked from the tanks or connecting pipelines.

SWMU 16: PESTICIDE-STORAGE AREA (BUILDING 821)

This site, adjacent to the pesticide shop, is reported to have been where rinsewater from the pesticide-mixing tank was discharged directly onto the ground between 1968 and 1982. The pesticides used at this location during this period include 2,4-D, 4,5-T, baygon heptachlor, malathion, dustban, nibaryl, aldrin, chlordane, bromacil, warfarin, and DDT. About 2,000 pounds of the active ingredients in these pesticides were mixed each year at this site. Although a total of less than 30 pounds of all the pesticides was discharged to the ground, contamination may have resulted from washing out pesticide containers and equipment.

SWMU 18: HAZARDOUS WASTE STORAGE AREA (BUILDING 204)

This site is a storage shed near Building 201, where hazardous materials can be stored in a secured area for periods of less than 90 days. The shed is approximately 12 feet by 25 feet and has a concrete floor. Empty drums are stored on the ground near the shed. The storage area has existed for at least 10 years and was in use at the time of the visual site inspection (VSI). Materials typically stored in drums in this area may include any of the following: doubled-bagged empty oil and paint cans, double-bagged oily rags, oil, paint thinner, paint remover, jet fuel, solvents, hydraulic fluid, hydraulic fluid contaminated with Freon, Freon, coolant oil, and paint.

SWMU 19: WASTE-OIL-STORAGE AREAS (BUILDING 541)

This site is near Building 541, where waste oil was observed being stored in 55-gallon drums that were sitting directly on the ground. One drum in good condition was observed during the RFA VSI in 1989; however, soil stains and dead grass were observed in the area. Drums are no longer stored in this area. Waste oil stored at the site is generated by repairing automobile engines and may have included waste motor oil, hydraulic fluid, automatic- transmission fluid, and solvents.

SWMU 20: WASTE-OIL-STORAGE AREAS (BUILDING 543)

This site is near Building 543, where waste oil was observed being stored in 55-gallon drums that were sitting directly on the ground. At the time of the VSI, two drums in good condition were observed; however, like SWMU 19, soil stains and dead grass were observed. The drums have since been removed. Again, waste oil stored at the site is generated by repairing automobile engines and may include waste motor oil, hydraulic fluid, automatic-transmission fluid, and solvents.

SWMU 21: TRANSFORMER-STORAGE YARD (BUILDING 830)

This site, located behind Building 830, is an open yard used to store several old electrical transformers (3.75 kw) on pallets. During the VSI, two of the transformers were observed leaking electrical oil onto the ground. Vegetation downslope of the transformers appeared to be dead.

SWMU 22: CONSTRUCTION-DEBRIS LANDFILL

The construction-debris landfill is approximately 2,500 feet west of the intersection of South First Colonial Road and Oceana Boulevard. The landfill is an approximately half-acre unlined facility and was in use at the time of the RFA VSI. The age of the landfill is unknown, but it was discovered in 1986. Wastes disposed of at this site may have included, but are not limited to, construction debris, furniture, empty paint and paint-thinner cans, tires, and scrap metal.

SWMU 23: BOWSER (BUILDING 830)

This site is near Building 830 and consists of a 500-gallon mobile bowser used to collect waste motor oil drained from engine parts at the building. Approximately 1,500 to 2,000 gallons of waste oil are generated at the building each year. Building 830 has been used since 1954, and waste may have been generated and disposed of since that date. When full, the bowzers are transported to the Fuel Division Storage Yard for transfer to storage tanks.

SWMU 24: BOWSER (BUILDING 840)

Like SWMU 23, this site consists of a 500-gallon mobile bowser used to collect waste motor oil and solvent generated during equipment maintenance at Building 840. Building 840 may have been generating these wastes since 1972.

SWMU 25: INERT LANDFILL

The inert landfill is north of Potters Road on 26 acres of land. Reportedly, the facility is unlined and was used as a borrow pit that supplied soil used in constructing state route 44. Eventually, the pit was used as a local dump. NAS Oceana purchased the land in 1979 and received a permit from the Virginia Department of Health on May 24, 1979, allowing the disposal of inert solid waste. Waste disposal, however, may have begun as early as 1978.

SWMU 26: FIRE-FIGHTING TRAINING AREA

This site, located behind Building 220, was a burn pit for fire-fighter training. It was a gravel-covered depression where training for using portable fire extinguishers is held. Waste petroleum liquids and fuel-contaminated objects were placed in the burn pit and ignited.

Appendix C
MAILING LIST
(To Date)

Appendix C MAILING LIST

GOVERNOR

The Honorable George F. Allen
3rd Floor, Capitol Building
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Municipal Center
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Mr. Mike Kelly
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Norfolk, VA 23501

Mr. Jim Scherer
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Chesapeake, VA 23323

Appendix D
RAB MEMBERS AND INTERESTS

Appendix D

RAB MEMBERS AND INTERESTS

MEMBER

Fred Adams
Frankland Babonis
Will Bullard *
Paul Garrison
Devlin Harris
Jim Harris
Wade Hellman
James Hertz
Robert Macenka
Kathleen Opdyke
Robert Spadaccini*
Dorothy Small

INTEREST

Sierra Club
Business Community
NAS Oceana
Virginia Beach Schools
Department of Environmental Quality
LANTNAVFACENGCOM
Community Citizen
Community Citizen (Former TRC Member)
Environmental Green Breakfast
Lake Placid Civic League
Green Run Homeowners Association
Business Community

* RAB Co-Chairs

Appendix E
LOCATIONS OF INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

Appendix E

LOCATIONS OF INFORMATION REPOSITORIES

Existing repository

Virginia Beach Central Library
4100 Virginia Beach Road
Virginia Beach, VA 23452

phone: 804-431-3071
contact: Carolyn Barkley
hours: Monday-Thursday: 10:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m.
Friday, Saturday: 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.
Sunday: closed

Suggested additional repository

Oceana Naval Air Station Library
Building 416
Oceana Naval Air Station
Virginia Beach, VA 23460

phone: 804-433-2401
contact: Karen Pollok
hours: Monday-Thursday: 9:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m.
Friday: 9:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday: 11:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

Appendix F
FACT SHEETS/NEWSLETTERS



Environmental Notes

Summer 1995

Volume II, Number 1

Environmental Notes is a newsletter that will communicate the plans and accomplishments of the NAS Oceana Installation Restoration (IR) Program and the proceedings of the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB).

Editor's Corner

In previous newsletters, we have referred to the IR Program areas as *sites* i.e., Site 1 - West Woods Oil Pit or Site 2C - Line Shack 400 Disposal Area. However, in the future we will refer to these areas as Solid Waste Management Units (SWMUs). This is the term used in the consent order between NAS Oceana and the EPA, and we will use it in future newsletters to be consistent and avoid confusion. The SWMU locations are on the Station figure on page 2.

The final fieldwork at various SWMUs has involved installation of groundwater geoprobes. A *geoprobe* is a 2" diameter, hollow, hydraulically-driven rod that penetrates the soil down to the water table through which a groundwater sample can be extracted. Based on on-site laboratory analysis of these samples, permanent monitoring well locations may be better selected. Geoprobe technology saves time and money by helping to characterize the site while reducing the number of wells to be installed.

RFI Phase II

The RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) Phase II report has been completed and submitted to the EPA and State regulatory agencies. Comments have been received from the State, and we are awaiting comments from the EPA. The report presents the results of investigations at SWMUs 2D, 2E, 15, 24, and 25.

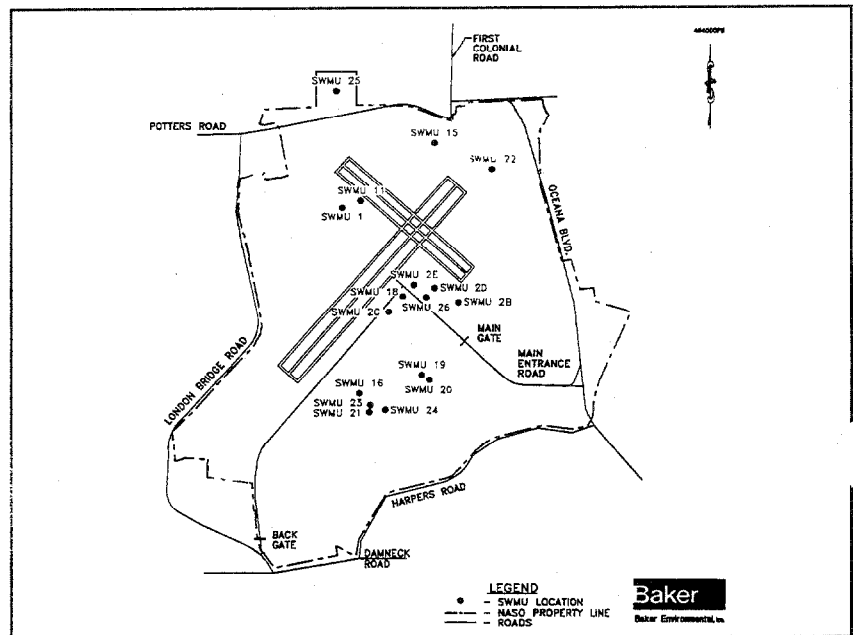
SWMU 2D is a line shack where small quantities of aircraft cleaning chemicals were disposed on the ground. *SWMU 25* was a former borrow pit that local residents sometimes used as a dump. It was later purchased by the Navy. Studies at SWMUs 2D and 25 revealed insignificant levels of contamination and of risk to human health and the environment; therefore, cleanup is not proposed for these areas.

SWMU 2E is another line shack area where spills of aircraft cleaning compounds and fuel oils occurred. Groundwater samples indicate that fuel oil is floating on top of the groundwater table. This fuel oil plume has been estimated at 2,000-3,000 gallons. An area of shallow groundwater is also contaminated with chlorinated volatile organic compounds (VOCs) such as vinyl chloride and 1,2 dichloroethylene. Cleanup alternatives for this area are being evaluated.

SWMU 15 is the site of a former aircraft fuel storage tank farm, where spills and leaks from tanks and pipes were reported. Site investigations did not reveal a fuel oil plume, as was found at SWMU 2E. However, an area of soil and shallow groundwater appears to be contaminated with significant levels of fuel-related VOCs such as benzene. Cleanup alternatives are being evaluated.

SWMU 24 is an area at a Construction Battalion (CB) Compound where leaks and spills from a former waste oil bowser (fuel container) occurred. Soils contaminated with petroleum compounds have been removed. Study results have also defined an area of shallow groundwater contaminated with dissolved chlorinated VOCs typical of cleaning compounds. Cleanup alternatives are being evaluated to address this issue.

NAS Oceana SWMU Locations



Current Events

Pilot Tests

To assist in developing cleanup alternatives, a *bioremediation treatability study* was conducted at SWMU 15. Bioremediation uses naturally occurring soil bacteria to safely and effectively clean up petroleum-contaminated soils. The treatability study was a bench-scale test, conducted to determine required clean up time and feasible reduction levels for site soils. This data is currently being analyzed. A *24-hour pump test* was also conducted at SWMU 24 to determine how readily groundwater moves through the subsurface to a future recovery well. This information is necessary to design a groundwater remediation system.

Meetings with EPA

Meetings with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to discuss the Corrective Measures Study (CMS) for SWMUs 1, 2B, AND 2C are being conducted. Also, to improve communication and to better understand cleanup goals and objectives of EPA, a "partnering session" with the Navy, EPA and Commonwealth of Virginia was held in Philadelphia, PA. The two-day, interactive session was productive and plans are to develop a team approach to reach clean up faster and at a cost savings.

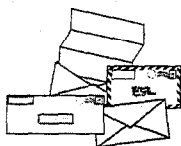
Completed Removal Action

The contaminated soil removal action for the Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL) Sites (SWMUs 11, 18, 19, 20, and 24) is complete. ENSCI Environmental, the construction contractor, submitted the site close-out report to the ROICC (Resident Officer in Charge of Construction) on May 26, 1995. The original removal estimate of 1,630 cubic yards was increased to 1,766 cubic yards after contamination was detected in confirmatory samples. The final close-out report will be submitted to the State and EPA for final concurrence.

Funding Status

Federal Budget cuts have finally affected the Installation Restoration (IR) Program at the Atlantic Division and NAS Oceana. Two major projects at NAS Oceana were postponed until FY-96. Construction of the groundwater pump and treat system at Sites 2B and 2C and the design for remediation at SWMUs 2E, 15, and 24 will be delayed until next fiscal year. Although the funding has been delayed, administrative steps are being completed so the contract will be ready when funds become available.

Your Turn



Question:

This is a new section of the Environmental Notes devoted to answering any general questions that are brought up during our RAB meetings. If you have a question, you'll find the answer in "Your Turn."

What are the Administrative Record and Information Repositories and where are they located?

Answer:

The *Administrative Record* (AR) File is a collection of documents considered by the U. S. Navy in the selection of environmental response actions for the IR Program including sampling data, work plans, the Community Relations Plans, fact sheets and brochures, technical studies, decision documents, risk assessments, and meeting minutes. Lab data and other large volumes of backup information are usually not included. Its two main purposes are to: 1) provide access to site-specific information so that the public may make informed comments to the Navy regarding remedy selection and 2) serve as a court record for judicial review in the event a response decision is challenged in court.

The *information repository* is a collection of current information, technical reports, and reference materials regarding sites undergoing the remedy selection process. Stored for easy public access, this file tends to be smaller and more "user friendly" than the AR File.

The AR File and repository are *located* in the History Room at the Virginia Beach Central library. Users should locate the History Room and request access to the information repository or the AR. In addition, there is an information repository and AR located at the NAS Oceana.

Question:

What kind of costs are associated with these cleanups at NAS Oceana?

Answer:

Since 1990, approximately 2.3 million dollars have been expended through the IR Program at NAS Oceana. Except for minor removal actions and the POL removal (SWMUs 11, 18, 19, 20, and 24 = \$112,000) this money has been directed toward site study (for example, sampling, analysis, pilot tests and the many reports such as the CMS under our current review) in preparation for a major clean up effort. This figure may double during cleanup construction in FY-96.

Relative Risk Site Evaluations

Relative risk site evaluations are being used to rank and prioritize all DoD sites, including SWMUs at NAS Oceana, eligible for DERA (Defense Environmental Restoration Account) funding. The goal is ensure that sites posing the highest risk to human health and the environment (relative to other sites) are remediated first, as funding permits.

Relative risk ranking is used to group sites, SWMUs, or Areas of Concern into High, Medium and Low categories based on an evaluation of site information. Three factors are used in the risk ranking process: the contaminant hazard factor (CHF), the migration pathway factor (MPF), and the receptor factor (RF). Simply put, the CHF means "How much contamination?" The MPF means "Is contamination moving or will it move?" The RF means "Are there humans or sensitive environments nearby?"

This relative risk concept was developed by an interservice working group comprised of Army, Navy, Air Force and Defense Logistics Agency personnel. Once the evaluations are made for each site, the sites will be further divided based on schedules and milestones driven by regulatory agreements. Ultimately, these evaluations will become part of the decision-making process when projects may be delayed by budget constraints.

Information Contacts

If you are interested in learning about the RAB or participating in the meetings, please contact:

- ❖ Mr. Troy Snead, Public Affairs Officer at 804/433-3131 or
Mr. Will Bullard, RAB Co-Chair at 804/433-3431
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Site information is located in the information repository and AR File at each of the following local libraries:

- ❖ Virginia Beach Central Library
4100 Virginia Beach Boulevard
Virginia Beach, VA 23452
804/431-3071
- ❖ NAS Oceana Library
Building 416
Naval Air Station Oceana
Norfolk, VA 23511
804/433-2401



Printed on
recycled paper
with soy-based ink.



Environmental Notes

Winter 1994

Volume 1, Number 2

Environmental Notes is a newsletter that communicates the plans and accomplishments of the Naval Air Station (NAS) Oceana Installation Restoration (IR) Program and the proceedings of the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB).

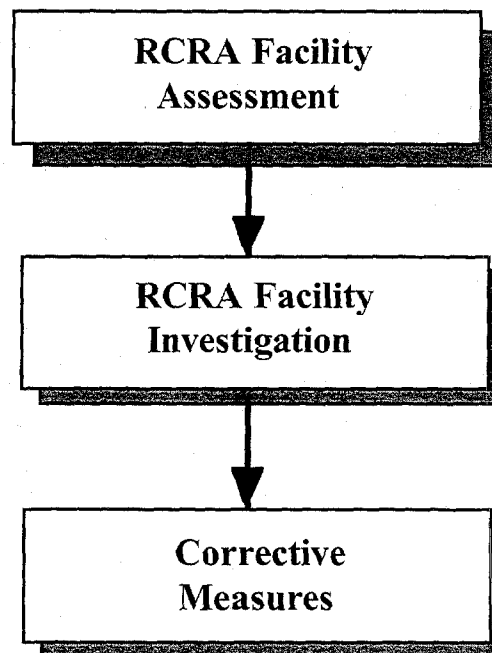
Environmental Cleanup at NAS Oceana

Many years ago, the Navy, like many businesses and industries, used commonly accepted waste disposal methods such as landfilling at almost all of its facilities, including NAS Oceana. Wastes from industrial repair and maintenance operations - for example paints, oils and other industrial chemicals - were disposed of using the acceptable practices of the day.

Over time, we learned that better methods for waste disposal exist and that former waste practices may create long-term damage to the environment. Therefore, NAS Oceana began a comprehensive effort to locate, investigate, and if necessary, clean up past waste disposal areas. The Navy's program to clean up these areas is called the Installation Restoration (IR) Program.

The IR Program is guided by federal, state, and local laws and regulations. At the beginning of the NAS Oceana program in 1984, the investigation process was regulated by the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA). In 1991, another federal regulation known as RCRA (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act) began to guide the program. This occurred when the Navy and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) entered into an

RCRA INVESTIGATION PROCESS:



agreement to study and cleanup the IR Program sites at NAS Oceana. This agreement is known as a RCRA 3008h Consent Order. The major phases of the RCRA program are shown above.

NAS Oceana SWMU Status

Site No.	Site Name	Corrective Measures Study	Excavate POL Soils	Additional RF Study
1	West Woods Oil Pit	○		
2B	Line Shack 130-131 Disposal Area	○		
2C	Line Shack 400 Disposal Area	○		
2D	Line Shack 125 Disposal Area			○
2E	Line Shack 109 Disposal Area			○
11	Western Firefighting Training Ring		○	
15	Abandoned Tank Farm			○
18	Hazardous Waste Storage		○	
19	Waste Oil Storage, Bldg. 541		○	
20	Waste Oil Storage, Bldg. 543		○	
24	Waste Oil Bowser, Bldg. 840		○	○
25	Inert Landfill			○

Sites and Status

The Consent Order identified 17 sites requiring initial or additional investigation at NAS Oceana. These sites are called Solid Waste Management Units (SWMU). The SWMUs at NAS Oceana consist of landfills; storage areas for hazardous waste, fuel/oil, pesticides, and transformers; disposal areas near flightline maintenance shacks; and a location known as West Woods.

The studies have shown that there is no significant contamination at 5 of the 17 sites. Therefore, no further study is proposed at these sites. The table, above, illustrates the status of the 12 remaining sites. The site location figure on page 3 illustrates the locations of these sites at NAS Oceana. The sites labeled as Petroleum, Oil, or Lubricants (POL) are those that primarily have soil contamination that can be cleaned up by excavating and removing the soils. Site 24 also has contamination of groundwater (water beneath the ground surface) that requires additional study to better define the nature and extent of the contamination.

Cleanup Begins at 5 Sites

In December 1994, NAS Oceana will begin a removal action at Sites 11, 18, 19, 20, and 24. Soils at these sites are contaminated primarily by past spills of petroleum products. Studies have shown that the groundwater has not been adversely affected by the petroleum contamination. The contaminated soils are being excavated, treated to remove the pollutants, and then returned to the sites. This remedial action will prevent future groundwater contamination.

Where to Get Additional Information

For general questions or comments relating to NAS Oceana's environmental cleanup program, please contact:

Mr. Troy Snead
Public Affairs Officer
Naval Air Station Oceana
Virginia Beach, VA 23460
804/433-3431

For specific technical questions regarding investigative findings and remedial actions, please contact:

Mr. Will Bullard
Installation Restoration Coordinator
Naval Air Station Oceana
Virginia Beach, VA 23460
804/433-3431

Information Repositories

Information repositories containing IR Program documents are located at the following local libraries:

❖ Virginia Beach Central Library -
4100 Virginia Beach Boulevard
Virginia Beach, VA 23452
804/431-3071

❖ NAS Oceana Library -
Building 416
Naval Air Station Oceana
Virginia Beach, VA 23460
804/433-2401



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Mailing List Request

If you did not receive this newsletter by mail and would like to be added to NAS Oceana's *Environmental Notes* mailing list, please return this completed information form to Mr. Troy Snead, Public Affairs Officer, Building 230, NAS Oceana, Virginia Beach, VA 23460.

Name _____

Address _____

Telephone _____

Affiliation _____





Environmental Notes

Winter 1994

Volume I, Number 1

This is the first publication of Naval Air Station (NAS) Oceana Environmental Notes. Environmental Notes is a newsletter that will communicate the plans and accomplishments of the NAS Oceana Installation Restoration (IR) Program and the proceedings of the Restoration Advisory Board (RAB).

IR Program

The IR Program is a Department of the Navy initiative to identify, study, and clean up, if necessary, former waste disposal sites. The program has been ongoing at NAS Oceana since the 1980s.

What is a RAB?

The Restoration Advisory Board (RAB) is a group of community members, State and Federal environmental officials, civic and special interest groups, and U.S. Navy personnel. This group will review and discuss progress of the IR Program at NAS Oceana. The RAB will also provide the Navy with community ideas and opinions regarding studies and cleanup options at the various IR Program sites.

Members will be given documents for review prior to all RAB meetings. Information exchange between the members, their neighbors, colleagues, and civic group members is encouraged. RAB meetings will be held in the evenings or on weekends and are open to the public. The location, date, and time of the meetings will be published in the local newspaper.

How Was the RAB Formed?

The RAB was formerly organized as the Technical Review Committee (TRC) which consisted primarily of Navy representatives, and federal and state regulators. The Navy wanted to encourage additional community input to the IR Program, thus the nature of the group changed to include more emphasis on public involvement.

Advertisements were placed in the *Virginian-Pilot and Ledger Star* newspaper and with civic groups to solicit RAB membership applications. Members serve one-year terms and must attend meetings or send an alternate in their place.

Who are the RAB Members?

To encourage community involvement, the RAB has one Navy and one community member who serve as Co-Chairpersons. These two individuals work together to set the meeting agenda and distribute information. The community members elected Mr. Robert Spadaccini, Vice-President of Green Run Homeowners Association, Co-Chairperson to work with Mr. Will Bullard, NAS Oceana Co-Chairperson. The other community members are listed below:

- ❖ Adams, Fred - Sierra Club
- ❖ Hellman, Wade - Lillian Vernon (Industry Rep.)
- ❖ Hertz, James - TRC Member
- ❖ Macenka, Robert - Environmental Green Breakfast of Hampton Roads
- ❖ Opdyke, Kathleen - Lake Placid Civic League
- ❖ Small, Dorothy - Solutions Laboratories, Inc. (Industry Rep.)
- ❖ Traub, Charles - Back Bay Restoration Foundation
- ❖ Vargo, Walter - TRC Member

Mr. Will Bullard -
Co-Chairperson
Naval Air Station Oceana
Building 820, Code 186
Virginia Beach, VA 23460
804/433-3431

Mr. Robert Spadaccini -
Co-Chairperson
650 Orangewood Drive
Virginia Beach, VA 23456
804/340-4673

Interested in Learning More?

If you are interested in learning about the RAB or participating in the meetings, please contact:

- ❖ Mr. Troy Snead
Public Affairs Officer
Naval Air Station Oceana
Virginia Beach, VA 23460
804/433-3131

Information Repositories

Site information is located in information repositories at the following local libraries:

- ❖ Virginia Beach Central Library -
4100 Virginia Beach Boulevard
Virginia Beach, VA 23452
804/431-3071
- ❖ NAS Oceana Library -
Building 416
Naval Air Station Oceana
Virginia Beach, VA 23460
804/433-2401

Administrative Record

In addition, the NAS Oceana Administrative Record may also be reviewed. The Administrative Record is the legal file of information which documents IR Program investigations, cleanups in progress and those completed at NAS Oceana. The Administrative Record is available to the public at the libraries listed above.

Future RAB Meetings

The first NAS Oceana RAB meeting is scheduled for:

- ❖ January 12, 1995 at 7:00 PM
Radisson Hotel
Pavilion Drive, Virginia Beach

Topics to be discussed at the meeting include:

- ❖ Corrective Measures Study (CMS) for Sites 1, 2B, and 2C
- ❖ CMS for Petroleum Contaminated Sites



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Public Affairs Officer
Building 230
Naval Air Station Oceana
Virginia Beach, VA 23460-5120

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Name

Address

Telephone

Affiliation



Appendix G
SUGGESTED MEETING LOCATIONS

Appendix G

SUGGESTED MEETING LOCATIONS

Hotels/Convention Centers

Radisson Hotel Virginia Beach
1900 Pavilion Drive
Virginia Beach, VA 23451
phone: 804-422-8900

NAS Oceana

Officers Club
G Avenue
NAS Oceana
phone: 804-428-0036

City of Virginia Beach Public Schools

To rent school facilities, contact Sylvia Scott at 804-427-4382.

Bird Neck Elementary School Cafetorium
957 South Birdneck Road
Virginia Beach, VA 23451
phone: 804-437-4819

capacity:	300 (may need to supply some folding chairs)
fee:	janitorial fee only, maximum \$17/hour
*AV equipment?	some
**PA system?	yes
Access for handicapped?	yes

Green Run High School Auditorium
1700 Dahlia Road
Virginia Beach, VA 23451
phone: 804-431-4040

*audiovisual

**public address

capacity:	750 (built-in folding seats)
fee:	janitorial fee only, maximum \$17/hour
AV equipment?	some
PA system?	yes
Access for handicapped?	yes

Seatack Elementary School Auditorium
411 Birdneck Circle
Virginia Beach, VA 23451
phone: 804-437-4871

capacity:	300 (built-in folding seats)
fee:	janitorial fee only, maximum \$17/hour
AV equipment?	some
PA system?	yes
Access for handicapped?	not certain

Colleges

Tidewater Community College
Virginia Beach Campus
Building and Grounds Office
phone: 804-427-7125

Libraries

City of Virginia Beach Central Library
4100 Virginia Beach Road
Virginia Beach, VA 23452
phone: 804-431-3000

City of Virginia Beach Offices

City Council Chambers
Municipal Center
Virginia Beach, VA 23456
phone: 804-427-4567

capacity:	200-250
fee:	\$40 for 3 hours
AV equipment?	some
PA system?	yes

Pavilion and Civic Center
1000 19th Street
Virginia Beach, VA 23451
phone: 804-428-8000

Appendix H
MEDIA CONTACTS
(TV, RADIO, NEWSPAPER)

Appendix H MEDIA CONTACTS

Radio

WAFX-The Fox 106.9
700 Monticello Avenue
Suite 655
Norfolk, VA 23510
phone: (Peninsula) 804-877-2257

WBSK-AM 1350
645 Church Street
Suite 201
Norfolk, VA 23510
phone: 804-627-5800

WCMS-FM 100, AM 1050
900 Commonwealth Place
Virginia Beach, VA 23464
phone: 804-424-1050

WFOG 92-9 FM Light & Easy Favorites
215 Brooke Avenue
Norfolk, VA 23510
phone: 804-622-6771

WGH AM & FM 97 Star
281 Independence Boulevard
Suite 101
Virginia Beach, VA 23462
phone: 804-497-1310

WHRO-FM
5200 Hampton Boulevard
Norfolk, VA 23508
phone: 804-489-9476

WJQI-JOY 95 FM
5544 Greenwich Road
Suite 95
Virginia Beach, VA 23462
phone: 804-671-9490

WKEZ-FM 94-1 Keys Country
4026 George Washington Highway
Yorktown, VA 23692
phone: 804-627-9494

WKGM
P.O. Box 339
Highway 655
Smithfield, VA 23430
phone: (Norfolk) 804-622-9546

WKSX-FM
645 Church Street
Suite 400
Virginia Beach, VA 23510
phone: 804-622-4600

WLPM 1450 AM
100 Bank Street
Suffolk, VA 23434
phone: 804-539-2394

WLTY-FM Y96
720 Boush Street
Norfolk, VA 23510
phone: 804-446-2700

WMYK-94
168 Business Park Drive
Suite 100
Virginia Beach, VA 23462
phone: 804-671-9400

WNIS 850 AM
500 Dominion Tower
999 Waterside Drive
Norfolk, VA 23510
phone: 804-640-8500

WNOR FM 99 - AM
870 Greenbriar Circle
Suite 399
Chesapeake, Va 23320
phone: 804-366-9900

WNVZ - Z104
5555 Greenwich Road
Suite 104
Virginia Beach, VA 23462
phone: 804-473-1045

WOFM-FM 92
P.O. Box 16236
Hickory Ridge Road
Chesapeake, VA 23328
phone: 804-421-7111

WOWI-103 JAMZ
625 Church Street
Norfolk, VA 23510
phone: 804-627-5800

WPCE-AM
645 Church Street
Norfolk, VA 23510
phone: 804-622-4600

WPEX AM 1490
32 E. Mellen Street
Hampton, VA 23663
phone: (Norfolk) 804-623-1490

WPMH
P.O. Box 1010
Portsmouth, VA 23705
phone: 804-488-1010

WSKX-KX 106.9
700 Monticello Avenue
Norfolk, VA 23510
phone: 804-877-2257

WTAR-AM 79
720 Boush Street
Norfolk, VA 23510
phone: 804-446-2700

WTJZ
533 Michigan Drive
Hampton, VA 23669
phone: 804-640-1270

WWDE-FM
2101 Executive Drive
Tower Box 101
Hampton, VA 23666
phone: (Norfolk) 804-625-4555

WYFI Radio
P.O. Box 1818
1300 Battlefield Boulevard
North Chesapeake, VA 23327
phone: 804-547-9421

WZAM-AM 1110
870 N. Military Hwy
Suite 223
Norfolk, VA 23502
phone: 804-461-7035

WZCL FM
1318 Spratley Street
Portsmouth, VA 23704
phone: 804-397-2665

Television

WAVY Television
300 Wavy Street
Portsmouth, VA 23704
phone: 804-244-1711

WCOX, Channel 11
4585 Village Avenue
Norfolk, VA 23502
phone: 804-497-2011

WHRO, Channel 15
5200 Hampton Boulevard
Norfolk, VA 23508
phone: 804-489-9476

WJCB TV 49
2700 Washington Avenue
Newport News, VA 23607
phone: 804-627-7500

WTKR Television
720 Boush Street
Norfolk, VA 23510
phone: 804-446-1000

WTVZ Television 33
900 Granby Street
Norfolk, VA 23510
phone: 804-622-3333

WVEC TV-Channel 13
613 Woodis Avenue
Norfolk, VA 23510
phone: 804-625-1313

Newspapers

The Beacon
4565 Virginia Beach Boulevard
Virginia Beach, VA 23462
phone: 804-490-7200

Soundings
Military Newspapers of Virginia
Norfolk Commerce Park
2509 Walmer Avenue
Norfolk, VA 23513
phone: 804-838-3490

Virginia Beach Sun
P.O. Box 1327
Chesapeake, VA 23320
phone: 804-486-3430

Virginia Pilot
150 West Brambleton Avenue
Norfolk, VA 23510
phone: 804-446-2000